

BORATYNSKI, K

J-3

POLAND/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - *Biologiya*, No 2, 1958, 5770

Author : Byczkowski, A., Birecka, H., Boratynski, K.

Inst : -

Title : Knotty Problems of the Fertilization of Light Soils.

Orig Pub : *Zesz. probl. nauki polsk.*, 1956, No 6, 175-200. Dyskus, 303-363, (Polish)

Abstract : In Skernevitsi when 20 T./hectare of manure were applied to light podzolic soil over a period of 25 years the humus content increased by 0.39%, i.e., 57% of the humus brought in with the manure during that period. In Germany (Nederling), when 40 T./hectare were applied yearly to light argillaceous soil, the humus content increased by 0.52% over the course of 18 years, i.e., 79% of the humus brought in with the manure. It is considered that 30% of the carbon in the manure is in the form of humus, and that 1/2 of this quantity can be preserved for an extended

Card

Card 1/2

POLAND/Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers

J-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91456

Author : Boratynski K., Turyna Ab., Maysowa E .

Inst : -

Title : Vegetal Test with Filipowic Tufa

Orig Pub : Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1956, 173, No 4, 684-652

Abstract : The tufas used for the tests contained a total of 10.2 o/o K_2O , 5 o/o being soluble in a 10 o/o solution of HCl. In sand cultures oats reacted poorly (the increase in grain was 8-10 o/o), mustard, however, did well (increased by 28, 52 and 74 o/o, respectively, according to increased doses). In soil cultures, flax considerably reduced its yield, while white mustard gave an increase up to 20 o/o. The pH-value of the soil changed negligibly under the influence of tufa.
-- Z.I. Khurbitskiy

Card : 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland 6-3
CATEGORY :
S. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17615
AUTHOR : Boratynski, K.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : On the Methods Used in the Determination of Organic Carbon in Soil Samples
ORIG. PUB. : Roczniki Gleboznawcze, 7, Dod [Supplement], 3-12 (1958)
ABSTRACT : Comparative determinations of organic C have been made by various methods in a series of soil samples. The results obtained by the method of Terlikovskiy (TM) (decomposition of carbonates with H_2PO_4 , dry combustion of organic substances, and weighing of the CO_2 formed) are used as the reference standard (index 100). Soils containing large amounts of $CaCO_3$ can give erroneous readings when this method is used. The results obtained by the modified Ishcherekov-Rollov method (decomposition of the

CARD: 1/3 143

Country : Poland E-3
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17615
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : carbonates by evaporation of the sample with H_3PO_4 , followed by oxidation of organic substances with $KMnO_4$ give an index of 93 when referred to the TM scale; the results obtained by the method of Lichtenfeld (oxidation of organic substances with dichromate in acid medium) give an index of 92. The original method of Vestergoff [Westerhoff ?] (VM) (boiling over a bunsen burner flame with dichromate for 10 min and colorimetric determination of Cr^{3+} formed) gives an index of 96, whereas

RD: 2/3

COUNTRY	:	Poland	E-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. SOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	17615
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	the modified VM (prolonged heating over a water bath with dichromate) gives an index of 92. The method of Tiurin gives an index of 97 and the method of Novak-Pelisk gives an index of 82. N. Turkevich	

CARD: 3/3 144

BORATYNSKI, Kazimierz, dr.; TURYNA, Zbigniew, mgr., inz.

On the value of nitrogenous fertilizers. Results of vegetation experiments with nitrogenous fertilizers obtained from ammonia nitrate and waste parts resulting during the refinement of sulphur. Chemik 14 no. 10:378-380 0 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Ogolnej, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Wroclaw.

BOGUSZEWSKI, W.; BORATYNSKI, K.; BYCZKOWSKI, A.

Materials for the evaluation of the effectiveness of mineral fertilization of the main cereals cultivated in Poland on the basis of field experiments. Postepy nauk roln 9 no.1:3-25 Ja-F '62.

BORATYNSKI, Kazimierz; CZUBA, Roman

Evaluation of the mineral fertilizer supply for agriculture until 1962 and estimated needs in 1970. Postepy nauk roln 11 no. 2:3-15 Mr-Ap '64.

Y
BORATYNSKIĬ, R.

Itogi pervoi piatiletki na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. [Results of first five-year plan for railroad transportation]. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1934, 66p.

DLC: HE3138.B65

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department , Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

BORATYNSKI, STEFAN

Obrona suwerennosci malych panstw w praktyce stosunkow miedzynarodowych. (Wyd. 1)

Warszawa, Poland. PANSWOWE WYDAWN. NAUKOWE. 1958. 84. p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8
August 1959.

Uncl.

BORAVLEV, A.F. (Kiyev)

Curves of constant curvature from the projective point of view.
Ukr. mat. zhur. 12 no.4:381-390 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Curves)

BOZRAVLEV, V. A.

VOZDVIZHNSKIY, Boris Ivanovich, prof.; VOLKOV, S.A., dots.; FILATOV, B.S., dots.; LYUBIMOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TRUSOV, I.A., inzh.; BOZRAVLEV, V.A., nauchnyy red.; NEKRASOVA, N.B., red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Core drilling in prospecting] Razvedochnoe kolonkovoe burenie.
Pod obshchei red. B.I.Vozdvizhenskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 591 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Boring)

TURCHUK, A.A.; TITOV, P.S.; ORLOV, L.N.; BOBAYLEV, V.A., red.; MUKHIN, S.S.,
red.izd-va; PEN'KOVA, S.A., tekhn.red.

[ZIF-1200A drilling unit] Burovoi agregat ZIF-1200A. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1958. 103 p.
(Boring machinery) (MIRA 11:5)

SHAMSHEV, F.A.; KNYUPPER, N.P.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; TARAKANOV, S.N.;
SAL'YE, Ye.A.; BORAVLEV, V.A., red.; MEKRASOVA, H.B.,
red.isd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Exploratory drilling] Razvedochnoe burenie. Pod obshchei
red. F.A.Shamsheva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry
pa geologii i okhrane nedr, 1958. 485 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Boring)

BORAVSKI, B.

"Au sujet des dates chronologiques, citations inexactes et erreurs bibliographiques."
Boravski, B. (p. 643)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume 18, no. 1.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL

"Investigation With the Aid of a Resonance Type Machine of the Dynamic Strength of Electroplated Coatings Used in the Repair of Machines." J. Tech Sci, Lenin Inst for the Mechanization of Agriculture, Leningrad, 1954. (RUMOKh, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55.

BONDAROVSKIY, Fedor Pavlovich; KORNEYEV, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; BORAVSKIY, H.H., dots., retsenzent; STAROSEL'SKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots, red.; SEMENOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots., red.; ZALOGIN, H.S., red.izd-va; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Machine parts and hoisting machinery] Detali mashin i pod'emno-transportnye mashiny. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 520 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy soprotivleniya materialov i detaley mashin Leningradskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo insituta (for Boravskiy)
(Hoisting machinery)

BORAVSKIY, S. P.

Subbota, M. I. and Boravskiy, S. P. "Improvement in the method of gas sampling,"
Razvedka neдр, 1948, No. 6, p. 18-22 - Bibliog: 6 items

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no. 3, 1949)

BORAVSKIY, S.P. (Krasnodar)

"Grape tree." Priroda 48 no.6:115 Ja '59.
(Gelendzhike--Grapes)

(MIRA 12:5)

BORAWSKI, Kazimierz, kapitan navigator

Illumination of naval targets by means of SAB bombs. Przegl
morski 15 no.4:12-16 Ap '62.

GORALEKI, M.

Some ways of applying electronic apparatus for testing motor vehicles. p.115.
TECHNIKA MOTORWALCZYJNA (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa
Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

BORAY, J.

Med

Parenterally administered carbon tetrachloride to treat acute fasciolosis in sheep. J. Boray (Vet. Coll., Budapest). *Acta Vet. Sci. Hung.* 6, 389-75 (1950) (in English).
Parenterally administered CCl₄ was found to be efficacious in the treatment of acute fasciolosis in sheep at a dose of 1 ml. (1.6 g./kg). Treatment of 673 sheep, the majority showing severe clinical symptoms of the disease, is described. The toxic effects of the drug must not be neglected. Feed rich in CaCO₃ and carbohydrates should be given prior to dosing with CCl₄. Recommended also for concomitant administration are dextrose, pantothenic acid, choline chloride, and methionine.
William Braker

BORAY J.

HUNGARY / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths. R-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7356

Author : Kovacs Frenc, Boray Jozsef
Inst : Not Given
Title : Hyostrongylus of Farrowing Hogs

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1956, 11, No 10-12,
386-388

Abstract: Information is given on a mass loss of farrowing sows, as a result of their having been fed fodder poor in albumen and often added severe infection by hyostrongylidae. The introduction into the ration of albumen of animal origin, and the giving of anthranyl of cadmium lessened the infection of hyostrongylidae.

Card 1/1

BOR'BA S.

25832 Bor'ba S. Silikozomna Novom Etape. (Pereiovaniy). Gijiena I Sanitariya,
1948, No. 7, S. 1-4.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

BORBALS, A., insh. (Riga)

Simplified washdown tank. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no.11:25-26 N '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Riga—Water closets)

BORBALS, A.

All these men are efficiency promoters. Mest.prom.i khud.
promys. 3 no.12:33 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvenno-massovym otdelom respublikan-
skogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza, Riga.
(Riga--Efficiency, Industrial)

BORBANDI, Ya., general-mayor

Faithful guardians of the socialist achievements of the Hungarian people. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.18:77-80 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Zamestitel' ministra oborony Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, nachal'nik Glavnogo politicheskogo upravleniya Vengerskoy Narodnoy Armii.

(Hungary--Army)

BORBANDI, Ya., general-mayor

The 20th anniversary of free Hungary. Komm. Vooruzh.
Sil 46 no.6:72-76 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Zamestitel' ministra oborony Vengerskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki; nachal'nik Glavnogo politicheskogo upravleniye
vengerskoy Narodnoy armii.

BORBANDY, J.

"Stakhanov and Innovators' Movements in Dairies. p. 324. (Elemezési Ipar. Vol. 5, no 11, Nov. 1951. Budapest.)

Vol. 3, No. 6

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

ACCESSION NR: AP4013415

S/0057/64/034/002/0280/0287

AUTHOR: Voytsenya, V.S.; Borbanyuk, A.G.; Onishchenko, I.N.; Safronov, B.G.

TITLE: Motion of dense plasma bursts in the magnetic field of a toroidal solenoid

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhn.fiz., v.34, no.2, 1964, 280-287

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma burst, plasma burst purification, toroidal solenoid, toroidal magnetic field, hydrogen ion, oxygen ion, carbon ion

ABSTRACT: Because of the technical importance of toroidal magnetic fields as means of purifying plasma bursts (B.G.Safronov, V.S.Voytsenya, I.I.Konovalov, ZhTF, 32, No.6, 678, 1962) and in order to test the theory developed by N.A.Khizhnyak (Sb.dokladov III konferentsii po fizike plazmy, FTI AN USSR. Izd.AN USSR, Kiev, 1963), the motion of dense plasma bursts in a toroidal magnetic field was investigated experimentally. The plasma bursts were produced by a conical plasma gun; they had densities exceeding 10^{13} cm^{-3} and velocities of the order of 10^7 cm/sec . The 6 cm diameter glass drift tube formed a quarter of a torus having a radius of curvature of 60 cm. A solenoid about the drift tube produced a magnetic field of up to 1000 Oe in the tube. At the end of the drift tube the composition of the plasma bursts was determined by

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ACCESSION NR: APL013415

a mass spectrometer. The electric polarization field was also measured, and the density was determined by microwave absorption. The initial composition of the bursts was determined. For comparison, the composition of bursts was determined after they had traversed a straight drift tube identical in all other respects with the toroidal tube. The plasma bursts originally contained about 20% hydrogen ions, with the remainder consisting mostly of O I, O II, C I, C II, C III, and C IV. After traversing the straight drift tube with a 1000 Oe magnetic field the bursts still contained about 20% hydrogen; with smaller magnetic fields the hydrogen content was less. After traversing the toroidal drift tube a burst contained as a whole about 80% hydrogen. The heavy ions traversing the toroidal field, mostly C I, were concentrated in the "tail" of the burst, and the forward 60% of the burst contained only 2% heavy ions. Electric polarization fields due to centrifugal drift were found to be absent or small except at the foremost portion of the burst where the density is small. The reason for the short duration of the polarization field is not understood. It is concluded that Khizhnyak's theory (loc.cit.supra) gives a correct qualitative description of the purification process, that the plasma bursts cannot reach the wall of the chamber, and that very pure plasma bursts can be obtained with the aid of a toroidal magnetic field provided only the forward portion of the burst is accepted. In conclusion we consider it our pleasant duty to thank K.D.Sinel'nikov

Cord 2/3.

ACCESSION NR: APl013415

and N.A. Khizhnyak for constant interest in the work and for valuable discussions."
Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Dec62

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR SOV. REF: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Spontaneous partial deacetylation with glucosamine derivatives. L. Otyos and A. Borbás (Univ. Szeged, Hung.), *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Phys. et Chem. [N.S.]*, 3, 151-7 (1957) (in German).—The triacetyl derivs. of a glucosamine contg. a free NH₂ group underwent a partial alcoholysis in EtOH soln. The alcoholysis proceeded selectively on the O atom adjacent to the NH₂ group. The speed of deacetylation depended on the nature of the glucoside and the alc. used. The mechanism of the process was probably one of

the intramol. type. $\text{AcOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OAc})\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$.

$\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}(\text{OR})\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ (I) (R = CH₂Ph) (II) (10.0 g.) in 1 l. abs. EtOH kept 3 days, concd. *in vacuo* to 50 ml., let stand 24 hrs. under ice-cooling, and the ppt. filtered off and washed with 10 ml. abs. EtOH and two 3-ml. portions

Me₂CO gave 4.75 g. $\text{AcOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OAc})\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$.

(NH₂)CH(OR)CH₂O (III) (R = CH₂Ph) (IV), m. 153°, [α]_D²⁰ -59° (1.002%, EtOH) (1.12 g. addnl. IV was obtained from the mother liquor). To 4.70 g. IV in 200 ml. abs. EtOH was added 4 ml. Ac₂O, the mixt. kept 2 days at room temp. and evapd. to dryness *in vacuo*, and the residue filtered off using 80 ml. EtOH, and washed with EtOH to give 3.52 g. (0.48 g. more from the mother liquor), N-Ac deriv. (V), m. 163°, [α]_D²⁰ -58° (1.052%, EtOH). II in pyridine (VI) treated with Ac₂O, let stand 1 day, heated 30 min. on the H₂O bath, evapd. to dryness *in vacuo*, and the

product recrystd. from EtOH gave the N-Ac deriv. (VII), m. 167°, [α]_D²⁰ -44° (1.002%, abs. EtOH). III (0.70 g.) in 10 ml. VI and 0.94 ml. Ac₂O heated 3 hrs. on the H₂O bath and worked up as above gave 0.70 g. VII, m. 167°, [α]_D²⁰ -43° (1.000%, abs. EtOH). V (0.40 g.) and 0.53 ml. Ac₂O in 10 ml. VI heated 4 hrs. on the H₂O bath and worked up as above gave VII. The following results were obtained in 99.5% EtOH at 27° [compd. used and velocity const. (k × 10³) given]: I (R = Me) (VIII), 2.02; I (R = Et) (IX), 1.36; II, 1.20. The following results were obtained with IX at 27° by varying the solvents [solvent and velocity const. (k × 10³) given]: MeOH, 8.26; EtOH, 1.36; PrOH, 1.15. III (R = Et) (0.291 g.) in 15 ml. abs. dioxane (X) treated with 1 ml. 2N HCl in X, and the product filtered off after 4 hrs., washed with X, and recrystd. from EtOH gave 0.20 g. HCl salt, m. 212-13° (decompn.), [α]_D²⁰ -41° (1.504%, MeOH). To a warm suspension of 23.82 g. II HBr salt in 500 ml. CHCl₃ was added with stirring 25 ml. 1.07N NaOEt soln., the NaBr filtered off, washed with CHCl₃, the combined CHCl₃ solns. evapd. to dryness *in vacuo*, and the residue recrystd. from 7:3 Et₂O-CHCl₃ to give 13.8 g. II, m. 141°, [α]_D²⁰ -22° (1.000%, EtOH) (by extrapolation). For alcoholysis, a 1% EtOH soln. of II or a 2% EtOH soln. of VIII or IX was measured polarimetrically from time to time; from these solns. 51% III (R = Me) and 66% IV were isolated but no cryst. product was obtained from VIII. The kinetic measurements for the different compds. in different solvents after various time intervals are tabulated.

M. J. Bruker

BORBAS, Istvan

Cathode bias resistor. Radiotechnika 10 no.1:22.
Ja '60.

BORBAS, Istvan

Rubber model. Radiotechnika 10 no.8:24~~5~~246 Ag '60.

BORRAS, Istvan

What do instruments measure? Radiotechnika 13 no.8:310-311 Ag '63.

BORBAS, Istvan

What are measured by instruments? Radiotechnika 13 no.9:352-
353 S '63.

BORBAS, J.

Accounting of materials in small-scale construction work, p. 25,
TOBBTERMELES, (Uzemi Tervgazdasagi es Szervezesi Tudomanyos Egysulet)
Budapest, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

BORBAS, Jozsef

Problems related to the organization of technical-economic
management in the building industry. Epites szemle 5 no.3:
82-38 '61.

BORBAS, Jozsef

Organizational problems of technical-economic preparation
of construction works. Építés szemle 5 no.5:134-141 '61.

JRBAS, Jozsef

Organizational problems of the production preparation in the construction industry. *Építés szemle* 6 no.6:169-181 '62.

1. Építésgazdasági és Szervezési Intézet tudományos munkatársa.

BORBAS, Jozsef, tudományos munkatárs

Position of the programming and the construction preparation in the complex mechanization of the production management of enterprises. *Epites szemle* 7 no.5:138-150 '63.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Epitesgazdasagi es Szervezesi Intezet.

BORBAS, Jozsef; FERENCZ, Attila, dr.

Present experiences of the Main Directorate of Construction Industry of the Ministry of Construction in the field of production programming. Epites szemle 8 no.2:33-41 '65.

1. Group Head, Division of Coordination of the Main Directorate of Construction Industry of the Ministry of Construction, Budapest (for Borbas). 2. Group Head, Department of Economic Planning of the Main Directorate of Construction Industry of the Ministry of Construction, Budapest (for Ferencz).

SZABO, Bendeguz; BORBAS, Nandor; RASZTOCZKY, Erno; LANGFFY, Kazmer;
SCHROFF, Antal; VERES, Lajos.

The November 12, 1963 session arranged by the Committee of
Factory Energeticists. Ipari energia 4 no.12:279 D'63.

1. KGMTI (for Rasztoczky).
2. Kobanyi Gyogyszeregyar
(for Langffy).
3. Rezhengermuvek (for Schroff).
4. Magyar Posztogyar.

PEREDY, Sandor; MONATH, Lajos; RAPELIUS, Karl (Leipzig); CALLENBERG, Waldemar (Leipzig); LIPKA, Ceslav (Praha); FREIBERGER, Rudolf, dr. ing. (Praha); SCHENKEL, Gerhard, dr. ing. (Karlsruhe); MIKULSKI, Jan, dr. ing. (Katowice); FRATZSCHER, Wolfgang, dr. ing. (Drezda); BENEDEK, Istvan; CUKOR, Gyorgy; SAGI, Marton; SOVARY, Emil; NAGY, Csaba (Roman Nepkoztarsasag); ELEFTERESCU, M. (Roman Nepkoztarsasag); KOVACS, Istvan (Roman Nepkoztarsasag); LAZAR, Peter, dr.; MEJRO, Cz., prof. (Varso); KOKOVAY, Janos, dr.; SCHAEFER, Helmuth, dr. ing. (Karlsruhe); BORBAS, Nandor; GRUHN, Gunther, Dipl. ing. (Drezda); SZABO, Bendeguz; GYORI, Attila; MOLNAR, Laszlo; RECZEY, Gusztav, dr.

Determination and application of specific power utilization indexes. Ipari energia 3 no.1/2:15-22 Ja-F '62.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Ipargazdasagi es Uzemszervezesi Intezete (for Peredy).
2. Obudai Hajogyar (for Monath).
3. Orszagos Energiagazdalkodasi Hatosag (for Benedek and Reczey).
4. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozgazdasagtudomanyi Intezete (for Cukor and Sagi).
5. Eromu Tervezo Iroda (for Sovary).
6. Konnyuipari Miniszterium (for Kokovay).
7. Voros Csillag Traktorgyar (for Borbas).
8. Kobanyai Muanyaggyar (for Szabo).
9. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Energiaosztaly (for Molnar).

BORBAS, P.

"The meaning of our work and a real reward for it" p. 13; "Towing" p.14, (REPULES, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No.11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

BORBAS, Zoltan, építész-mérnök (Budapest, XI., Karinthy F.u.3)

Letter to the Editor of "Magyar Építőipar." Magyar Építőipar 10 no.6:
288 '61.

BORBAT, A.M.; TYUMENEVA, S.T., inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., tekhn.red.

[Quantitative spectrum analysis of brass taking into account the influence of the third constituent; from the Kiev Motorcycle Plant] Kolichestvennyi spektral'nyi analiz latunei s uchetom vliiania tret'ikh sostavliaiushchikh; iz opyta Kievskogo mototsikletnogo zavoda. Leningrad, 1955. 6 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhniceskoi propagandy. Informatsionno-tekhniceskii listok, no.105(793)) (MIRA 10:12)

(Brass--Spectra)

BORBAT, A.M.; LYAKHOVICH, N.G.

Intersection of graduated diagrams of various standards made for the spectrum analysis of aluminum-base alloys. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. 19 no. 2: 169-170 Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Kiyevskiy mototsikletnyy zavod.
(Tartu--Spectrum analysis--Congresses)

Quantitative Spectrographic Analysis with the Aid of the
Bioscope. A. M. Borbat, M. S. Soskin, and H. G.
Finkel'shteln. (*Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii*, 1955, 29, (3), 313-
319). (In Russian). Methods are described for the quantitative
analysis of various ferrous and other alloys with the aid of a
standard bioscope and an A.C. arc. No photometric devices
are needed, the basis of the method being the electro-deposition
of the sample. A special revolving false electrode is used for
the deposition of the element being estimated.—S. K.

Metal

3

RDW *SK*

BORBAT, A. M.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The phenomenon of transfer of matter in electrical discharge and the solution of certain new problems in spectral analysis". Kiev, 1958. 10 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Kiev State U in T. G. Shevchenko), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 123)

BOBBAT, A.M.; MAL'TSEV, M.G.; TAGANOV, K.I.

Effect of a third component in spectrum analysis with electric selection of samples. Fiz.sbor. no.4:255-257 '58.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.

(Spectrum analysis)

BORBAT, A.M.

Taking into account the effect of third components in the
analysis of copper based alloys. Fiz.sbor. no.4:435-438
'58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(Copper alloys--Spectra)

ROMANOV, L.D.; RAKHMAN, R.B.; BORBAT, A.M.

Time relay for spectrography. Fiz.sbor. no.4:501-503 '58.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(Electric relays)

.24(7)

AUTHORS:

Borbat, A. M., Shishlovskiy, A. A.

SOV/48-23-9-15/57

TITLE:

On the Connection Between the Attenuating Effect of "Third" Components and the Transport of Substance In Light Sources in Spectral Analyses

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1086-1087 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Among the complicated characteristic features of the influence exercised by "third" elements only their attenuating effect is investigated in this paper. As the concentration of the elements to be determined is determined according to the relative intensity of the spectral lines of these elements and the lines of the base material of the alloy, not only the quantity of the base material of the alloy, but also the quantity of the "third" elements influences results. The "third" component attenuates only the absolute intensities of the base material lines, but not those of the components. If an analysis is carried out in disregard of the attenuating effect (as is done in practice), the base material content of the alloy in the standards must be constant, or fluctuate only within very narrow permissible limits. In the present

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and the Transport of Substance In Light Sources in Spectral Analyses

paper these ranges are investigated. The investigations were carried out in alloys with iron and aluminum as base materials, and the absolute intensity of the spectral lines of the base material depending upon the content of the alloy was investigated. It was found that, if both electrodes are made of the material under investigation, a dependence of line intensity on the base material content may be observed in the case of aluminum. The same may be said if the carrying electrode is made of aluminum. This may be explained only by a transport of substance into the light source. For the purpose of investigating this hypothesis experiments were made, in which a material transport into the light source was excluded.

Where the carrying electrode is of aluminum, the attenuating effect of the "third" components was lacking (curve III in the figure). Similar experiments carried out with alloys containing iron as base material showed the following when copper, aluminum, graphite, and iron were used as material for the carrier electrodes: The attenuating effect exercised by "third" components in the case of a transport of material into the light source had the same character. If

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the material transport into the light source is avoided, the attenuating effect of the "third" components fails to occur only if iron is used as a carrier electrode. Finally, a series of standard samples of an alloy on an Al-base is discussed, and a table shows the analyses of these samples. The fluctuation of the base material (aluminum) content amounts to 1.44%, which corresponds to a variation of line blackening of $\pm 2.1\%$. This results in an error in content determination amounting to $\pm 4.5\%$. If, thus, the error of an analysis is permitted to amount to $\pm 4.5\%$, this standard series may be used without taking account of the attenuating effect exercised by "third" components. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gos. universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko
(Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

Card 3/3

GOLYANSKIY, Sh.TS., inzh.; BORBAT, A.M., kund.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Use of "transfer" method in spectrum analysis. Elek. sta. 32
no.11:44-45 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Metals--Testing)

BORBAT, A.M.; BYKOV, I.Ye.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:249 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i laboratoriya metallov
Kiyevenergo (for Borbat). 2. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala
AN SSSR (for Bykov).
(Spectroscopy) (Polarograph)

18-3100

S/136/61/000/005/008/008
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Borbat, V. F. and Krasnonosov, V. P.
TITLE: Possibility of Producing Cathodic Nickel with a Lead
Content of 0.0003-0.0005%

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No.5, pp.70-72

TEXT: According to laboratory and practical data, it is necessary to use for this purpose a nickel electrolyte with a lead concentration not exceeding 0.06 to 0.1 mg/litre. Of the various methods of purifying nickel electrolytes from lead, the most promising and economical is the precipitation of lead together with other compounds which are difficult to dissolve as, for instance, nickel carbonate and barium sulphate. Precipitation of lead into an iron-cobalt cake is very attractive since no reagents are required, except for the usually applied nickel carbonate. Also, no additional operations or apparatus are required. It was established by means of laboratory investigations that the degree of precipitation of lead will depend on the pH of the solution and on the Cl-ion content of the electrolyte. The precipitation of the iron and cobalt was effected from an anolyte

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of the following composition: 71.4 g/l Ni; 0.603 g/l Cu; 0.320 g/l Fe; 62.0 g/l Cl; 105.0 g/l SO₄; 0.75 mg/l Pb. An appreciable precipitation of lead during the iron-cobalt purification begins at a pH of 4.8. To obtain a stable Pb content of 0.0005% in the cathodic nickel, it is necessary to maintain the pH during the iron-cobalt purification process within the limits 5.8 to 6.0, which leads to an increase up to 33-35% of the nickel content in the iron-cobalt cake and, consequently, to an increase in its volume. This leads to an increase of the load on the filtering apparatus and to increased nickel losses. To elucidate the influence of Cl-ion concentration on the behaviour of Pb in the nickel electrolyte, experiments were carried out on precipitating it simultaneously with iron and cobalt from anolyte containing 0.8 g/l Pb. The Cl-ion content in the electrolyte varied between 17.7 and 62 g/l and the pH values varied between 3.9 and 4.1. It was established that if the Cl-ion concentration in the nickel electrolyte is reduced from 62-65 to 30-35 g/l and the pH is increased during the iron-cobalt purification from 3.4-3.6 to 4.1-4.3, it is possible to precipitate the lead so that its concentration in the solution will be 0.20 to

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0.25 mg/l; thereby 25 to 26% of the nickel will be in the iron-cobalt cake. However, under these conditions it is not possible to obtain a cathodic nickel with 0.0005% Pb. Increase of the pH to 5.2-5.6 led to a considerable increase of the nickel in the iron-cobalt cake, since a part of the carbonate introduced into the anolyte oxidized into "black nickel hydroxide". To prevent such oxidation it is necessary to maintain a pH of 3.6 to 3.8 at the point where Cl is fed in. An increase of pH to 5.2 is made in the subsequent stack, which does not contain any oxidant, by introducing nickel carbonate. Lead will precipitate and the residue of the nickel carbonate is removed from the cake during subsequent re-pulping in a sulphuric acid solution with pH = 3.6 to 3.8. No reversion of the lead into the solution was observed and the nickel content in the iron-cobalt cake dropped to 19-21%. By means of this method, cathodic nickel with Pb contents of 0.0004-0.0006% Pb are at present produced. However, this method has considerable disadvantages: large quantities of soda are required for maintaining the Cl-ion concentration within the required limits; circulation of the lead in the metallurgical cycle. The authors believed that due to the similar properties of

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lead sulphate and barium sulphate as regards the crystal lattice, there is a possibility that these compounds may form mixed crystals. The laboratory tests proved the possibility of realisation of such a combined process for sulphate-chloride nickel electrolytes. The results of one of the experiments relating to precipitation of lead from a catholyte of the following composition: 72.1 g/l Ni; 0.003 g/l Cu; 0.025 g/l Co; 0.00? (blank in print) g/l Fe; 0.6 mg/l Pb; 62.3 g/l Cl; 102 g/l SO₄ are plotted in Fig.3, precipitated Pb, mg/l as a function of the BaCl₂ consumption, g/l. Into an electrolyte of this composition BaCl₂ (17.8 g/l Ba) was poured and mixed for 1 hour. It is pointed out that the consumption of BaCl₂ varied to a considerable extent, depending on the speed at which it was fed into the electrolyte and on the intensity of mixing. It can be seen from Fig.3 that by choosing an appropriate BaCl₂ consumption, the nickel electrolyte can be purified from lead to a content of 0.06-0.1 mg/l. The results of laboratory tests were verified under industrial conditions for precipitating Pb from the anolyte during copper purification. For this purpose, the

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BaCl₂ solution, prepared in a vessel of 4.8 m³ capacity, was fed into a main cementator which contained lead in the form of BaSO₄·PbSO₄ crystals. Simultaneously, the electrolyte was purified of copper by nickel powder and the obtained cement copper was filtered on a filter-press, together with the precipitating mixed crystals of barium sulphate and lead sulphate. No deterioration of the filtration during copper purification was observed. Better intermixing in the cementator ensured a considerably smaller consumption of barium chloride in tests under industrial conditions than in the laboratory tests. This process is recommended for purifying the nickel electrolyte down to 0.16 g/l Pb, which is sufficient for obtaining 0.0003% Pb in cathodic nickel. The advantages of the process are the complete removal of the lead from the electrolysis shop, the simplicity of the process, no complicated equipment is required and, finally, only a very small quantity of the main reagent (0.1 kg/m³) is required. There are 3 figures.

[Abstractor's Note: This is a slightly abridged translation.]

Card 5/6

ORLOV, A.M.; BORBAT, V.F.; FERBERG, M.B.

Reduction of selenium from selenium-bearing soda solutions by
hydrogen under pressure. TSvet. met. 36 no.3:81-83 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Selenium--Metallurgy)

DOLGIKH, V.I.; BOBIKOV, P.I.; BORBAT, V.F.; FERBERG, M.B.; GINDIN, L.M.

Extractive method of recovering noble metals from slimes. TSvet. met.
36 no.11:85-86 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BOBIKOV, P.I.; BORBAT, V.F.; BUGAYEVA, A.V.; DOLGIKH, V.I.

Extraction of Se (IV) by amines. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:54-57 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

LEVIN, A.I.; BORBAT, V.F.

Effect of fatty acids on the electrodeposition of cobalt from
chloride electrolytes. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1627-1628 37
'64. (MIRA 1834)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Khlova.

BORBAT, V.F.; KOUBA, E.F.

Extractive separation of Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , and Fe^{3+} by
benzylidimethyloctadecylammonium chloride. TSvet. met. 37
no.12:31-33 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

BORBAT, V.F.; KOUBA, E.F.; BOBIKOV, P.I.

Mechanism of palladium extraction by alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met.* 8 no.5:66-70 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Noril'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat.

KRASNONOSOV, V.P.; BORBAT, V.F.

Electrorefining of nickel with the use of high-sulfur
anodes. Tsvet.met. 38 no.10:38-41 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:22)

ACC NR: AP7007206

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/66/008/006/0705/0707

AUTHOR: Morkin, E. N.; Ivanovskiy, M. D.; Borbat, V. F.

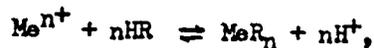
ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the extraction of uranium, thorium and associated elements with monocarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 705-707

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, thorium, aliphatic carboxylic acid, fatty acid, solvent extraction

ABSTRACT: The extraction of uranium, thorium and associated elements with fatty acids of the C₇-C₉ fraction was studied at 20±2°. The dependence of the extraction on the equilibrium pH of the aqueous phase and IR spectra confirmed that the extraction consists of cation exchange reactions



where nHR and MeR_n are the organic phase and HR is the fatty acid C_nH_{2n+1}COOH. The presence of cation exchange permits one to expect the separation of the elements studied in sulfate solutions. On the basis of data reported in the literature and their own results, the authors suggest the following extraction capacity series:

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UDC: 546.791'841'72'621:542.61:547.295

ACC NR: AP7007206

> Cd²⁺ > Zn²⁺ > Ni²⁺ > Co²⁺ > Fe²⁺ > Mn²⁺ > Mg²⁺ > Na⁺
Sn⁴⁺ > Bi³⁺ > Fe³⁺ > UO₂²⁺ > Th⁴⁺ > Pb²⁺ > Al³⁺ > Cu²⁺ >

Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

BORBATENKO, P.A., inzh.

Graphic method of adjustment of the copying devices of wheel lathes.
Vest.TSNII MPS 20 no.8:41-43 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Lathes)

BORBATENKO, P.A.; FILIPPOVA, L.S., red.; GROMOV, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Adjustment of the copying mechanism and graphoanalytic method for the adjustment of face cams of gear cutting lathes] Regulirovka kopiroval'nogo mekhanizma i grafoanaliticheskii metod naladki kopirov kolesotakarnykh stankov. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 29 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Lathes--Numerical control)

C.A. [unclear]

11F

The percutaneous stilbene effect. Andor Buzbáth and István Kompó. *Orvosi Hetilap* 90, 116-118 (1947). Sixty female white rats of 40-50 g. were castrated and after 14 days treated with stilbene (I) dissolved in EtOH and in oil, and with I incorporated into lanolin. An EtOH soln. of estradiol (II) was also used and all of these preps. were rubbed into their back skin. I in oil soln. was also injected subcutaneously. The greatest uterus wt. increase was observed (801.5 against 87.0 mg. for untreated controls) in those treated with an alc. soln. of 4,4-diacetoxy- α , β -diethyl-dihydrostilbene. The av. wt. of uterus of rats treated with an alc. soln. of II (progynon Schering) was 418.3 mg., those obtaining I injections, 528.2 mg. A pos. Allen-Dobay test appeared in the vaginal fluid 40 hrs. after the percutaneous injection of II. A pos. test was observed in 40 hrs. in the group treated with alc. I in 51 hrs. with I in oil, and in 53 hrs. with I in lanolin whereas the group obtaining I in oil injections showed a pos. test in the 48 hrs. In another series of expts. 60 male white rats of 30-40 g. body wt. were castrated and treated after 11 days by the mentioned agents for 6 days then the wt. of their seminal vesicles and prostates was detd. The results were compared against 17.5 mg. for untreated controls: 60.2 (alc. I), 53.4 (alc. II), 48.8 (I in oil), 38.3 (I in lanolin), and 45.1 mg. (I in oil injections).
István Finály

Borbath, A.

RUMANIA

BOBATH, A., MD.

Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tirgu Mures (Clinica de
Obstetrica si ginecologie, Tg. Mures); Director:
Professor E. A. Lőrincz, Dr in Medical Sciences.

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 6, 15 Mar 63, pp 389-394.

"Allergoses and Menses."

(1)

BORAWSKI, Lucwik, mgr ins. arch.

Protection walls of department store buildings. Inz i bud
21 no.9:324-331 S '64.

1. Miastoprojekt Warsaw Downtown.

PORA, Ferenc, okleveles mernok; RAPP, Tamas; BORBAS, Nandor; NAGY BIRO, Sandor; HLINYANSZKY, Istvan, dr. SCHUMICZKY, Imre; KERTESZ, Gabor; SIMEK, Rezso, okleveles vegyeszmernok; JANCZO, Tibor; TOTH, Istvan; AUERSWALD, Janos; KLAFFL, Gyula; CSERNAVOLGYI, Laszlo.

Production and utilization of natural gas. Energia es atom
17 no.1:11-15 Ja'64.

1. Orszagos Koolaj- es Gazipari Troszt (for Pora, Kertesz, Auerswald and Klaffl).
2. Voros Csillag Trakrogyar (for Borbas).
3. Fovarosi Gazmuvek (for Nagy Biro).;
4. Asvanyolajforgalmi Vallalat (for Hlinyanszky).
5. Dunai Vasmu (for Schumiczky).
6. VEGYTERV (for Simek and Csernavolgyi).

BOLOTNYY, N.V.; CHEPOVETSKIY, I.Kh.; BORBAT, A.A.

Synthetic diamonds at the Zhitomir Automobile Spare-Part Plant.
Mashinostroitel' no.10:42-43 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

CHEPOVETSKIY, I.Kh.; IMBIRSKIY, V.I.; BORBAT, A.A.

Synthetic diamonds at the Vladimir Traktor Plant and the "Serp
i Molot" Plant in Kharkov. Mashinostroitel' no.10:45 0 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

BORBELY, Andor, tudományos munkatárs

"Terkeptudományi Tanulmányok (Studia Cartologica)". Reviewed by Andor Borbely. Foldr. közl. 7 no. 4:376-378'59.

1. Magyar Földrajzi Társaság választmányi tagja.

BORBATH, Andor, Dr.; KOMPO, Istvan, Dr.

Experimental studies on the anti-anaphylactic effects of the corpus luteum hormone. Magy. noorv. lap. 21 no.3:153-155 June 58.

1. A Marosvasarhelyi Szuleszet--Noggyogyaszati Klinika kozlemenye
(Igazgato: Lorincz M. Andras dr. egyetemi tanar)

(PROGESTERONE, eff.

anti-anaphylactic action in female guinea pigs (Hun))

(ALLERGY

anti-anaphylactic action of progesterone in female guinea pigs (Hun))

BORBELY, A.

Role of Antal Reguly's map and our knowledge of the Northern Urals. p. 231.
Vol 3, No 3, 1955. FOLDRAJZI KOZLEMENYEK. GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, No 4, April 1956

BORBELY, A.

Regional map of Poland; a book review. p. 341.
(GEOGNOSIA ES KARTOGRAFIA, Vol. 8, no. 4, 1950. Budapest, Hungary)

SU: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sep. 1957. Uncl.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part 3. Processing of Natural*
ABS. JOUR. : R2Khim., No. 1 1960, No. 2523
AUTHOR : Lipovetz, I.; Borbely, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Thermal and Oxidation Stability of Alkyl and
Alkylphenyl Silicone Oils in the Presence of
Various Inhibitors
ORIG. PUB. : Period. polytechn. Chem. Engng, 1958, 2, No 4,
259-263
ABSTRACT : Silicone oils of various composition and struc-
ture (linear, ramified, cyclic) refined by mol.
distillation were subjected to oxidation with-
out, and in the presence of, inhibitors, by means
of blowing through with air at $170 \pm 2^\circ$. The
degree of oxidation was determined by the amount

*Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels.
Lubricants

CARD: 1/3

HL-110

CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2523
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT cont'd	:	of acids formed. The thermal and oxidation stability (TOS) (time of oxidation of 50% of oil) of methyl silicone oils was 40-110 times higher than TOS of ethyl silicone oils. The inhibitor Cr-acetyl acetate chelate (0.2%) increased TOS of ethyl silicone oils by 1.5-3 times and somewhat decreased TOS of methyl silicone oils. The inhibitor Cr-acetyl acetate chelate (0.2%) decreased TOS of ethyl silicone oils by ≤ 1.5
CARD:	:	2/3

CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RWhit., No. 1 1960, No. 2523
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : times and increased VOS of methyl silicone oils
cont'd : by 1.5-2 times.-- S. Rozenfel'd
CARD: 3/3
H-111

BORBELY, Andor, dr.

"A bibliography of maps of the Republic of Costa Rica, its regions, provinces, and cities" by A.E. Palmerle. Reviewed by Andor Borbely. Geol kart 15 no.2:152-153 '63.

BORBELY, Andor, dr.

"A biographical list of cartographers, engravers, and publishers
of the 16th to 19th century maps in the University of Kansas
Library" by B.L. Thomas. Reviewed by Andor Borbely. Geol
kart 15 no.2:153 '63.

WELTNER, Margit, dr., kandidatus (Budapest); BOREELY, Bela (Budapest)

Surface tension determination of fuel and heating oils. Ipari
energia 5 no.5:100-102 My '64.

BORBELY, Bela

Development in manufacturing automatic devices. Meres automat
10 no.4:127-128 '62.

1. Mechanikai Meromuszerek Gyara.

BORBELY, Bela

Achievements obtained through reorganizing intrafactory transportation at the Csepel Metal Works. Kozleked kozl 18 no.42:760-762 '62.

BORBELY, E.

Some problems of the observation of showers and thunderstorms, and the electrization of thunderstorm clouds. p. 52. (Idojaras, Vol. 61, No. 1, Jan/Feb 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BORBELY, Edit

Statistica investigations of tropopauses above Budapest. Idojaras
63 no.6:333-343 N-D '59. (EEAI 9:10)
(Hungary--Atmosphere)

3.5110

S/169/62/000/010/041/071
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Borbély, Edit

TITLE: Changes in the height and temperature of the tropopause

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 29-30, abstract 103163 (Országos meteorol. int. hivatal. kiadv., 24, 1961, 6-12 (Hun.; summaries in Rus. and Ger.))

TEXT: The results of estimating 24-hourly tropopause changes over Budapest are given. On the basis of the data of radio sounding at Budapest one case giving a detailed picture is chosen from those when the tropopause rose and fell. An attempt is made to distinguish different factors for pressure changes in the troposphere. In the example cited the pressure change contribution is 10 times larger at high surfaces than the temperature change contribution. ✓B
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BORBELY, Edit (Budapest)

Tropopause over Budapest. ~~Idojaras~~ 65 no.6:326-332 D. '61.

BOBBELY, Edit

Investigation of the tropopause over Budapest. Orsz meteor int
besz tud kut 25:13-15 '61 (publ. '62).

BORBELY, Edit

High atmospheric investigations over the Antarctica.
Idojaras 66 no.3:169-171 My-Je '62.

BORBELY, Edit

Tropopause types. Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 26:8-12 '62
(publ. '63).